1903MNRAS..63..508.

Further Observations of the New Star in Auriga, with the Mean Magnitudes for the years 1892–1903, from estimations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

(*Communicated by Arthur A. Rambaut, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.*)

The observations of Nova *Aurigæ* given in this paper are in continuation of those published in the *Monthly Notices*, vol. lxi. p. 543. Estimations of the magnitude of this star have also appeared in vol. lii. pp. 430–1, vol. liii. pp. 33, 34, 126, vol. lv. p. 164, vol. lvi. p. 234, vol. lviii. p. 180, and vol. lix. p. 258.

A further decrease of brightness was noted at the beginning of this year, when the object proved a very difficult one with the ·10-inch Barclay telescope.

1902 Dec. 31. $11^{h}\ 45^{m}$ G.M.T. Barclay Equatorial, power 90.

Nova fainter than any of the comparison stars in the chart (*Monthly Notices*, vol. lii. p. 431).

Nova = *c′* near *c*, or M of Burnham's list (*Monthly Notices*, vol. lii. p. 435). M was estimated on 1900 Nov. 17 in the Barclay 0·2 mag. fainter than *p* (*Monthly Notices*, vol. lxi. p. 543).

Nova visible in glimpses, and seen best by averted vision (R.).

1903 Jan. 2. 11^{h} G.M.$\overset{?}{\text{T}}$. Barclay Equatorial, power 85.

Nova fainter than any of the comparison stars in the chart, but equal to Burnham's M, or *c′* near *c* (Radcliffe chart). (R.)

1903 Jan. 2. $11^{h}\ 10^{m}$ G.M.T. Power 180.

Nova distinctly seen and equal to Burnham's M, or *c′*, but slightly fainter than *p*. With this power the star close to the Nova (designated in Burnham's list as B) is just visible, and is very nearly at the limit of vision with the Barclay telescope. The Nova is approximately a magnitude brighter than this star (R.).

The resulting magnitudes of Nova *Aurigæ* are :

	Radcliffe Scale.*	Burnham's Scale.†	Barnard's Scale.‡
1902 Dec. 31	14·5	13·2	12·2
1903 Jan. 2	14·5	13·2	12·2

Observer : R., Mr. Robinson.

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* *Monthly Notices*, vol. lii. p. 431.

† *Monthly Notices*, vol. lii. pp. 433–6.

‡ *Monthly Notices*, vol. lxii. p. 65.

Erratum.—Monthly Notices, vol. lxi. p. 543, sixth line from bottom: *For* between *read* beyond.

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The mean magnitudes from 1892 to 1903 are:

1892	4·5 to <14·0, Feb. 3 to March 31.
1892	9·5 to 9·8, Sept. 8 to end of year.
1893	9·7
1894	9·7
1895	9·7
1896	—
1897	11·4
1898	12·0
1899	13·4
1900	13·9
1901	—
1902–3	14·5

Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford:
1903 *June* 11.

Further Observations of the New Star in Perseus made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

(*Communicated by Arthur A. Rambaut, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.*)

This paper is in continuation of the notes on the same subject published in the *Monthly Notices* for 1901 March, April, May, June, November, and 1902 June.

The Nova is gradually diminishing in brightness, but more slowly than before. During 1902 the rate of diminution was about $0^{M}\cdot004$ or $0^{M}\cdot005$ per diem.

The colour was still bluish on September 3.

The magnitudes of the last five comparison stars in the list are those of Hagen's *Second Chart and Catalogue for Observing Nova Persei.*

TABLE I.

List of Stars used for comparison with Nova Persei.

Ref. No.	Name of Star.	Adopted Tabular Magnitude.	Authority for Magnitude.
77	Arg. Z. +43°, 739	9·0	Argelander D.M.
81	Arg. Z. +43, 744	8·6	,, ,,
82	Arg. Z. +43, 746	9·1	,, ,,
83	Arg. Z. +43, 751	9·0	,, ,,
84	Arg. Z. +43, 749	9·0	,, ,,

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